DAILY ADVERTISER-EXTRA.

BOSTON

DAILY ADVERTISER.

EXTRA.

SUNDAY, APRIL 16.

In view of the great excitement in the community and for the information of our citizens, we issue an extra this day, containing the full telegraphic despatches of our correspondents at Washington. We need offer no excuse nor apology for this effort to diffuse information on one of the most important events that has occurred in the history of this government.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Despatches

TO THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

By the American Telegraph Company's Lines.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Full and Trustworthy Accounts.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH THE ASSASSIN.

His Previous Movements.

HIS INTEMPERANCE.

The Murder, the Escape, and the Pursuit.

BOOTH'S PROBABLE ROUTE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DEATH-BED.

Andrew Johnson Sworn in as President.

PROPOSED CABINET CHANGES.

The Reward for the Murderers.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A FEMALE ASSOCIATE OF BOOTH.

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD'S SITUATION HOPELESS.

The Murderers Not Captured.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Evening, April 15.

The awful tragedy which began at ten o'clock and forty minutes last night in the state box of Ford's Theatre, and ended at seven o'clock and twenty-two minutes this morning in the house No. 453 Tenth street, occupied by Mr. Patterson, has been the one sole theme of talk everywhere in Washington, through all this long, dark, dreary, rainy day. Mr. Lincoln made no outcry when hit, and Mrs. Lincoln only discovered it when she turned to him after Booth rushed past her and jumped upon the stage. That flesh meant to kill the President is clear enough, but that he did kill him after shooting through a door and at an angle which he must have measured with his eye when he first looked into the box, is something almost remarkable. Its name was twisted by an awful fate into such emergencies as actually and finally came, or else the success of his shot was a miracle of luck to him. Even the pistol-firing in Booth, who could scarcely hope for such success even in twenty times,

His intimate knowledge of the exits from the stage at Ford's, whereon he has often played, his last appearance being some six or eight weeks ago, when he played Romeo to Mrs. Bowers's Juliet, settled his course to the alley, where he mounted his horse and rode away. The horse had been held by an employé of the theatre, who does not appear to have had any connection with the assassination. The purest and search are still kept up, and the War Department has offered five thousand dollars' reward for the arrest of the murderer. Though it was announced that he had gone towards the Chain Bridge at first, and other wards that his route lay towards Baltimore, the generally received opinion this evening is, that he crossed the eastern branch at the Navy Yard, and went down the river with a view to cross at some point below Goldsborough, and a large number of boats are watching and patrolling the river for him.

Booth dropped but his card in escaping the stage, and the pistol he used was found in the box. It was a three-inch Derringer, silver mounted, and bearing marks of recent manufacture. A seven-inch blade knife was found this morning on F street, about two blocks from the theatre, which many persons believe to be the one intended and used by the assassin.

The President was wholly insensible and speechless to the last. With him at the time of the fatal shot were Mrs. Captain Lincoln, Secretaries Stanton and Welles and Usher, Postmaster-General Dennison, Attorney-General Speed, Assistant Secretary Harding, Gen. Dix, Surgeon Crane and two or three others. Mrs. Lincoln and the youngest boy were in an adjoining room. The body, which was taken to the Executive House after the ball, is being embalmed. The coffin prepared for the remains is of mahogany, lined with lead, and also with white silk. It bears on a silver plate upon this inscription: "Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States, Born February 12, 1809. Died April 15, 1865." The body will be laid in the Congressional Cemetery for the present. The time for the funeral will be fixed upon by the Secretary of War. Mrs. Lincoln is much prostrated by the occurrence of the night and her constant watching and weeping. She is ruinen this afternoon, but even on our bed her most intimate friends.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Lincoln, Secretary Stanton assumed the responsibility of the Secretaryship, being unable to do so, of calling a special meeting of the Cabinet, at which the death of the President was officially announced, and Vice-President Johnson was summoned to be ready to take the oath of office on Mr. Lincoln's successor. Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court was also officially notified of the death of Mr. Lincoln and of the action of the Cabinet with reference to the notice served upon Mr. Johnson. He waited upon Mr. Johnson at the Kirkwood House at eleven o'clock and administered to him the oath of office in the presence of Secretaries Welles, McCulloch and Speed, Attorney-General Stanbery, Senators Foot, Yates, Stewart and Nye, F. H. Hair, Senator Morrimony Blair and several other distinguished gentlemen. President Johnson called the Cabinet together at two o'clock, at a room in the Treasury Building, and a session of over two hours in length was held. What business was done is not known.

The last writing done by Mr. Lincoln was addressed to Hon. George Ashum of Massachusetts. It was written by him after he got into the carriage last evening to go to the theatre, on a card upon his knee, and was as follows: "Allow Mr. Ashum and friend to come to me at 9 A. M. tomorrow. A. Lincoln."

SECOND DESPATCH.

Mr. Secretary Seward is quite comfortable this evening, and the surgeons see nothing alarming in his case. He manifested some uneasiness this forenoon at the absence of his son and the President making frequent inquiries for them, and this after noon, after consultation with the physicians, Mr. Frederick was informed by the seamstress in the night and their sad result. Mr. Seward received the news with unexpected composure, and seems to have been more quiet since. Mr. Frederick Seward put his in possible, as he has since he was stricken down, to the utmost. He cannot live, his doctors say, till morning.

General Grant arrived here soon after noon, and at once went to the White House, and thence to the War Department. He was in consultation for an hour or more with several members of the Cabinet, and returned to Willard's about four o'clock, where he was pressed upon by such an immense crowd that he was obliged to slip upstairs by a back way.

There is much speculation as to whether Booth did the foul deed at Mr. Seward's as well as that at the theatre. Very many persons are inclined to charge the whole affair to his sole action. This does not seem probable. The assault upon Mr. Seward was made apparently about twenty minutes before that upon the President, in which time, of course, the assailant could have passed between the two places; but on the other hand, the description given of the man at Mr. Seward's does not at all answer to that of Booth, and moreover, he was noticed in the theatre several hours during the evening previous to the affair at the President's box.

Booth's papers were seized and are being examined by the Attorney-General. They insinuate very plainly that accomplices in some form, have been employed, which was probably that consummated last night.

President Johnson is taking counsel with the best advisers he understands to be preparing an address to the people. He is in excellent health and very fa-

vorable manifestations of the public confidence. The mails, and no train was permitted to leave for the North this morning, a strong guard being placed in charge of each car during the afternoon. The police force in the streets is doubled, and no further demonstration of excitement are promptly repressed.

Only ten days ago it was the fortune of your correspondent to see the President of the United States in the capital of the rebellion, walking unguarded through streets filled with the nation's enemies, and liable at any moment to the malice of an assassin. He passed without shooter through the ordeal which many thought him imprudent to enter; but it was born in the national capital, the rebellion virtually down, and justice fairly dawning upon the nation, with faithful defenders on every side, and in the midst of an assembly of a loyal and devoted people, that their chief magistrate was to meet his murder. No heart can yet conceive the fulness of the calamity which has befallen us, or realize the stupendous and astounding villainy which could plan and execute such a crime.

John Wilkes Booth has lived here during most of the past winter, having temporarily retired from the stage, it was said, to engage in oil speculations. He appeared here at Ford's Theatre, however, on several occasions during the past few months. He has always been an expedal pet in common circles here. No one has as yet suggested any motive for the deed which has made his name forever the most infamous in history. A strike can hardly have been the inducement to his life, as he is a man of very considerable wealth. His rebel sympathies have never caused particularly strong; he has lived at the National Hotel, and has kept a horse, his own property, in the stable near that house. His behavior yesterday is described by some as being marked by unusual excitement, and by others of his acquaintance as exhibiting nothing more than his common nervousness and activity. He called upon various friends and acquaintances during the forenoon and afternoon and other national acts in the afternoon and evening. However, his conduct was such as to be remarked, and now remarked upon as mysterious. He wrote a note in the office of the hotel, and was so nervous that he had to inquire both the day of the month and the year of a bystander before he could note it. His conduct after entering the theatre to consult the foot deed on which he was bent, was more curious still, and in some have a most important bearing. An actor, and one familiar with this particular theatre would have thought of. Ascertaining the exact position of the President's box, he passed to the entrance of the dress circle, and to the door of the private box, and, finding the door fastened, he passed his way by the crowd, passed the sentinel on guard in the passage by showing a card, and forcefully added. Having reached Major Rathbone by a polite apology and a few hasty words delivered at the same instant, fired at the President with unerring accuracy from a point where he could not see the object aimed at, and then rushed through the box directly over the body of Lincoln, and leaping in the face of Mrs. Lincoln, he bounded over the railing with the little agility for which he has ever been distinguished, and which is in fact a great accessory to his leaping practice in gymnastics here and elsewhere. The distance to the stage is about eleven feet, and the fellow fell partly collected as he struck the boards, but was on his feet again in an instant. He turned to the audience, his eye glaring with that peculiar brilliancy for which the whole Booth family are famous, brandishing his huge knife with a theatrical gesture, and shouted the Southern Virginia motto and sentiment, "Sic semper tyrannis" and "so be it ever," which was the only one distinctly audible. He was recognized by Miss James Keene and by Mrs. Ford, who followed him rapidly to see to whom he was known. In running off he struck and severely wounded a young actress who was just entering, and encountered and stabbed the leader of the orchestra. Booth reached the stage door before any one was aware of what had happened, and after Mr. Lincoln did not know that her husband was dead until after the assassin had passed her and mounted his horse, and it was her scream which aroused the policemen. The murderer then mounted his horse, which he had left there in readiness for just such a deed, and which was considered by many persons as peculiarly fleet, and rode the lower of Potomac, he will doubtless find in Virginia hiding places which can conceal him for a long time from justice.

The case of the accomplice who entered Mr. Seward's house is even more mysterious. Every effort there can be no doubt that there was an accomplice, although some still believe that one man committed the whole crime. The description of the assassin at Mr. Seward's, by those who saw him, is not at all satisfactory, either in person or costume, and every thing indicates that two persons were engaged in the two crimes. No plausible suggestion has been made as to who the second person may be, and no trace is known to have been discovered of his flight. Mr. Seward's injuries from the assault are considered relatively slight, as he managed to parry his throat with the bedclothes. The wounds in the face are not of a dangerous character, and the only serious injury is that to the neck of the right side of his son's death, which is hardly expected, may be too much for his system, greatly weakened by the necessary loss of blood.

General Grant arrived here this afternoon, having returned from Philadelphia as soon as possible after the news of the murder there last night. The President's youngest son spent the evening at Grover's Theatre, and first heard of his father's assassination as it was announced from the stage by the manager. The City Council, the citizens of Iowa and Illinois and other corporate bodies have held meetings this afternoon and passed resolutions of sorrow in connection with the atrocities of the President next week.

It is asserted by many who know Booth, that he will be found secreted in the lower cities, but will attempt to obtain at the last extremity. A young woman with whom he has associated took poison this morning, but

The chief leader of the nation has been made its chief martyr. True to itself in its death agonies, the rebellion has sent a blow which costs the nation the life of the man who has served it with his every hight, wish and prayer. That man was to day using all his power in the nation's behalf, out its clemency for the leaders of its arms. In the midst of such effort they slay him down.

It is almost needless to say, but those who are engaged in such a work strike from behind,—that they use tool or a drunkard for their tool,—that any doubt should hang on their wishes to attack at the same moment a sick man in his chamber, and the unarmed servant who would serve him. The two deeds—each one an motive and in origin—belong to a long catalogue of improvements which ingenuity of rebel barbarism has added to the horrors of war.

They make the nation stronger than ever. They interest its chief magistracy to a man who has more than met every requisition with critical duties have placed upon him, and whose only danger is that he may take too much with unbecoming horror. He is a man of determination, and of breadth of view. He is strong enough to control his own passions, and to bring terror to his own people's enemies.

But, on this day, the nation would not a It its fate were not in such hands. The p ple have triumphed in the people's war. P know that it has not been the wishes President Lincoln that has ever been the ob of their hatred. They may trust to higher power the President Johnson in the days that are before them. The God in whose temples e weap today has not led us so far to forget us now.

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee is now President of the United States. Like his immediate predecessor, the native of a slave State and a humble parentage, he has risen to high political station by the exhibition of those qualities which ordinarily command success in a free country. He has been civil governor of a powerful State, a representative and a senator in Congress, and subsequently military governor of Tennessee by appointment of President Lincoln. In all of these positions he has carried himself with ability, and no word has ever been uttered against his personal integrity. We are in a position to state with certainty that he has had the confidence of the present administration during the war, and while numerous other military governors in the South have unwisely found it necessary to disappoint the appointing power and to render their removal necessary, Mr. Johnson has always stood well, and has given to the honorable trusts reposed in authority, although his position was in some respects more difficult than that of any man in a similar official station. There can be no doubt that he will prove himself thoroughly loyal, fearless in the performance of duty, and standing high in the confidence of those who know him best.

We are not unmindful of the fact that Mr. Johnson has recently in a measure lost the public confidence, and, in common with the whole country, we deplored the exhibition of rude excess which he made at the time of his inauguration in the eyes of the civilized world. But there is good reason to believe that this was an accidental indisposition, which will not be expected by none more than the Vice-President himself, and surely the history of humanity is not to be forgotten in the errors of a single day, nor a life-long character for honorable and successful exertions to be fatally tarnished by the momentary fault of an hour.

Of one trait in the character of our President the country may be perfectly assured, and that is of his uncompromising loyalty and his unalterable determination to maintain the Union and to enforce the laws. Nor are his opinions of a recent date. A personal friend and a great admirer of Andrew Jackson, he has always held all of democratic politicians who believe in the Constitution and the Union, and in the use of all necessary means to protect and preserve them. In the last days of Mr. Buchanan's wretched administration he took a firm and manly stand for the right, and in the memorable debate of March 2, 1861, on the report of the great committee of thirty-three, he entered with unscrupulous energy and marked ability the projected treason, for which he was set upon by the whole crew of disloyal men, led on by the

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on the 12th of February, 1809. The story of his early life is one of the hardships and trials, the energy and perseverance, so well developed by the difficulties of the frontier. At the age of seven years he began his school life with the Bible and a copy of Dilworth's spelling book,—good tools in the hands of an unambitious boy. Thomas Lincoln, his father, dissatisfied with the prospect held out to a man of moderate means in a slave State, removed with his family to Indiana in 1817. Here they still was a new country, and the last eighteen miles of their journey to Spencer County had to be literally cut through the woods. Father and son built with their own hands a log cabin, and lived there twelve years. Abraham Lincoln's mother, who seems to have given him the rudiments of that sturdy moral strength afterwards so conspicuous in his character, died when he was ten years old. The son mourned his mother in feeling and pleading the new farm, before entering into service on his own account. It was for that farm that he split the rails which so attracted attention in 1860, when at a republican mass and at one time rail-splitting furnished him, as it did most other frontier men, constant employment. Abraham Lincoln was a voracious reader, and would sleep by which the young pioneer fought his way into the respect and confidence of his fellows. He was noted for his readiness and ready wit, never discouraged, and lost no honorable chance to better his condition. In the Black Hawk war he held a captain's commission, and was elected to a regiment, and two years after and, in 1834, he was elected to the Legislature. After three years service in the politics of his native State, during a part of which he followed and acquired while serving as a clerk in a store, or presiding his fellows down the river. For two years he was employed in a store at Springfield, Illinois, and was then admitted to practice with success and remarkable success. It was at that time that he acquired the art of pulling a jury with a homely philosophy and homely words, and thereby reached the meaning of which no man could take. In 1844, Mr. Lincoln was recognized as a leader of the Whig party in Illinois, and stumped the State during the presidential campaign. In 1847 he served his first term in Congress, during which he was prominent in advocacy of the general position of the Whig party. It will be remembered that while he voted against the Mexican war, he never withheld from them supplies he refused to acknowledge the justice of the Mexican war. He urged the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and advocated stringent measures against the slave trade; he voted, as he said, more than forty times for the Wilmot proviso, which was designed to exclude slavery, and placed his name on record as a consistent and earnest opponent of the aggression of slavery. He was a warm supporter of the military measures that nominated Zachary Taylor, in 1848, and was defeated as a candidate for the United States Senate the next year.

During the years when the vexed question of Kansas and Nebraska occupied the public attention, Mr. Lincoln was true to his record, and was one of the most prominent and able and honest speech to the sophistries of his opponents. At the national republican convention which nominated Fremont and Dayton, Mr. Lincoln received one hundred and eleven votes for Vice-President. In 1858, he was nominated again for the Senate, and in the joint discussions with his honorable rivals he showed himself and Stephen A. Douglas,—dolmice in which all the mental characteristics of the statesman of the backwoods were developed to the best advantage. The reader of those debates will not fail to observe the clear perception, strong grasp of principle, and ringing truth which were used to form a match for adroitness and skill of force. Mr. Lincoln lost the election to the Senate, but he really won the victory with the people, and in 1860 he made that celebrated speech at New York city which so admirably discussed the questions at issue before the country, and which was the second choice of New York for the Presidency.

In the republican convention at Chicago, which followed soon after, Mr. Lincoln was nominated for President on the third ballot, and in the election carried New Jersey.

South Carolina passed the act of secession on the 20th of December. Mississippi January 9th; Alabama 2nd Florida, January 11th; Louisiana on the 26th, and Texas on the 5th of February. Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stephens were elected President, and V. H. Stephens Vice-President of the States in revolt, and they were inaugurated on the 18th. Meanwhile the people in the Southern States, a military age hundred thousand men were organized, and all the machinery of rebellion set in motion before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. The history of his administration in a series of speeches made at the chief places along his route, and in his truthful and manly address, settled at ballot box, and he evaded the murderers then by taking secret trains.

We all remember the tone of the President's inaugural address, its calm and persuasive, and the firm firmness as well, which was combined under this honest intent and kindly phrase. On the 12th of April, Sumter was fired on. On the 15th of April, the President issued his proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand men, and assembling Congress, was the first step. The remaining slave States soon followed. Virginia was blockaded on April 19th, and on the 17th of May Virginia followed her example. On the 4th of July, the first session of Congress, 1862, Mr. Lincoln issued his proclamation emancipation, which made

FROM AUGUSTA, ME.

The Reception of the News—The Treasonable Conduct of Democrats.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.]

AUGUSTA, Me., April 15, 1865.

The sad news of the murder of President Lincoln was received here this morning with most unmistakable indications of public grief. All circus and parties, with a few exceptions, unite in the expression of their indignation at the dastardly act, and express at the great loss the country has experienced. The passions of our people are wrought to a high pitch, and they will endure no treasonable word or act.

Two women, on the train from Skowhegan, expressed themselves in an offensive manner, exulting over the deed of murder. On their arrival in this city, they were quickly delivered over to a squad of soldiers sent by Colonel Little, at the request of Governor Cony, lodged in jail. Several men have been arrested here for like acts and placed in confinement. One would have fared hard at the hands of the soldiers, but for the interposition of the police.

Flags draped with black are flying at half mast. The mayor on the 15th issued a proclamation in language, and have their bells muffled. All the bells in the city are tolling, reminding the people of the great calamity which has fallen upon us.

SIGNATURE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Proclamation of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—An autograph was held this morning over the body of President Lincoln by Secretary Stanton, and was signed by Mr. Stanton, and by other national men. The coffin for the President's remains is of rosewood, lined with lead, the silver plate bearing the following inscription:

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
16th President of the United States,
Born Feb. 12th, 1809. Died April 15th, 1865."

The remains have been embalmed. A few locks of hair were removed from the head, which will be left in his family, pressure to his remains being placed in the casket.

President Johnson and his Cabinet held their first session this morning, occupying the War Department.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VIEWS.

President Johnson, in a conversation with a distinguished gentleman this morning, said that he considered treason a crime worthy of an extra degree of punishment, and that he would not list existing ones punishment is a traitor. He said he was for punishing traitors, and that his previous course ought to be regarded as an indication of his future course in this respect.

There are but comparatively few bosses which are not in the hands of assassins.

A FRAYED CONSPIRACY.

It is believed that an extensive conspiracy of desperadoes has been organized for murder on or about the 4th of March, embracing those made by the police, and several cases are undergoing examination.

FROM RICHMOND.

General Ord's Order Concerning the Virginia Legislature—His Correspondence with Richmond—General Robert Lee out in Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 15.—The Richmond Whig of yesterday contains the following:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA, }
April 13th, 1865. }

Owing to recent events, I am unable to fix the precise time for the reassembling of the Legislature of Virginia, but will probably be sometime in May. Persons proposing to be in the city under the notice of re-assembling, already issued, will govern themselves accordingly, and not return to their homes. Any persons named in the call issued by Gen. Weitzel, who have left the city, will be allowed to return to their respective seats on the 1st day of May, on taking the oath of allegiance. The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, }
April 13, 1865. }

General Order No. 37—Precept-Marshals will grant no passes to citizens to go to Richmond, or to remain there, except on orders from the President, Secretary of War, Lieut.-General Grant, or myself. Officers and soldiers now on duty in the city will return to their respective commands. The Provost-Marshal-General will see that this order is executed.

By command of Major-General Ord.

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General Commanding.

The Whig says General Weitzel has since retired from his command and assigned to Petersburg headquarters. General Ord succeeds him in the military department.

The Richmond Enquirer of this morning says:

Yesterday it was General Custis Lee, who came to visit his father. To-day it is Gen. Robert Lee, who is permitted to come to the city to see her, who is to be welcomed by the shouts of the people. The reported to-day, but we have authority for saying that he is expected to arrive in the city to-day. He is expected to arrive in the city to-day. He is expected to arrive in the city to-day. He

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WASHINGTON, Saturday Evening, April 15.

The awful tragedy which began at ten o'clock and forty minutes last night in the state box of Ford's Theatre, and ended at seven o'clock and twenty-five minutes this morning in the house No. 453 Tenth street, opposite Mrs. Peterson, has been the one sole theme of talk everywhere in Washington, through all this long, dark, dreary, rainy day. Mr. Lincoln made no outcry when hit, and Mrs. Lincoln only discovered it when she turned to him after Booth had fired, put her and jumped upon the stage. That Booth meant to kill the President is clear enough, but that he did kill him by shooting through a door and at an angle which he must have measured with his eye when he first looked into the box, is something almost remarkable. He must have trebled his mind for just such emergencies as actually and finally came, or else the success of his shot was a mere stroke of luck to him. If he meditated the deed, he did, who could scarcely hope for such success once in twenty times.

His intimate knowledge of the exits from the stage at Ford's, wherein he was often played, his last appearance being some six or eight weeks ago, when he played Raven in Mrs. Bowers's Juliet, assisted his escape to the alley, where he mounted his horse and rode away. The horse had been held by an employé of the theatre, who does not appear to have had any connection with the assassination. The pursuit and search are still kept up, and the War Department has offered the thousand dollars' reward for the arrest of the murderer. Though it was announced that he had gone towards the Chain Bridge at first, and other words that his route lay towards Baltimore, the generally received opinion this evening is, that he crossed the eastern branch at the Navy Yard, and went down the river with a view to crossing at some point below Gobbinstown, and a large number of boats are watching and patrolling the river for him.

Booth dropped by his hat in rushing across the stage, and the pistol he used was found in the box. It was a three-inch Derringer, silver mounted, and apparently of recent manufacture. A seven-inch blade knife was found this morning on F street, about two blocks from the theatre, which many persons believe to be the one he will be hid in the Congressional Cemetery for the present. The time for the funeral will be fixed upon by the Secretary of War. Mrs. Lincoln is much prostrated by the occurrence of the night and her constant watching and weeping. She is calmer this afternoon, but sees no one but her most intimate friends.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Lincoln, Secretary Stanton assumed the responsibility. Mr. Seward being unable to do so, of calling a special meeting of the Cabinet, at which the death of the President was officially announced, and Vice-President Johnson was summoned to be ready to take the oath of office as Mr. Lincoln's successor. Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court was also officially notified of the death of Mr. Lincoln and of the action of the Cabinet with reference to the notice served upon Mr. Johnson. He visited upon Mr. Johnson at the Kirkwood House at eleven o'clock and administered to him the oath of office, in the presence of Secretaries Welles, McCulloch and Speed, Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster Dole, Yates, Stewart and Nye, F. H. Blair, Senator Montgomery Blair and several other distinguished gentlemen. President Johnson called the Cabinet together at two o'clock, at a room in the Treasury Building, and a session of over two hours in length ensued. What business was done is not known.

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SECOND DESPATCH.

Mr. Secretary Seward is quite comfortable this evening, and the surgeons see nothing alarming in his case. He manifested none uneasiness this forenoon in the absence of his son and the Physician, making frequent inquiries for them, and this after them, after examination with the physicians. Mr. Stanton called during the night of the occurrence of Lincoln's night and their self-control. Mr. Seward received the news with unexpected composure, and was told of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Frederick Seward put him in possible, as he has since he was awaken from his stupor. He cannot live, his doctors say, till morning.

General Grant arrived here soon after noon, and at once went to the White House, and thence to the War Department. He was in consultation for an hour or more with several members of the Cabinet, and returned to Willard's about four o'clock, where he was pressed upon by such an immense crowd that he was obliged to slip across by a back way.

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Booth's papers were seized and are being examined by the Attorney-General. They insinuate very plainly that accomplices in some form, desperate undertaking, which was probably that consummated last night.

President Johnson is taking counsel with the best men he can command to be preparing an address to the people. He is in excellent health and very fit for the work, and no train was permitted to leave for the North this morning, a strong guard being placed in charge of each car during the afternoon. The police force in the streets is doubled, and any undue manifestations of excitement are promptly repressed.

Only two days ago it was the fortune of your correspondent to see the President of the United States in the capital of the rebellion, walking unguarded through streets filled with the nation's enemies, and liable at any moment to the knife of an assassin. He came through the ordeal which many thought him imprudent to enter; but it was here in the national capital, the rebellion virtually crushed, and peace fairly dawning upon the nation, with faithful defenders on every side, and in the midst of an assembly of a loyal and devoted people, that our chief magistrate was to meet his murder. No heart can yet conceive the fulness of the calamity which has befallen us, or realize the stupendous and astounding villany which could plan and execute such a crime.

John Wilkes Booth has lived here during most of the past winter, having temporarily retired from the stage, it was said, to engage in oil speculations. He has appeared here at Ford's Theatre, however, on several occasions during the past few months. He has always been an expert pet in common circles here. No one has as yet suggested any motive for the deed which has made his name forever the most infamous in history. A fellow can hardly have been an acknowledged fool, as he is a man of very considerable wealth. His rebel sympathies have never seemed particularly strange to his friend at the National Hotel, where he had kept a home. His property, in the stable near that house. His behavior yesterday is described by some as being marked by unusual excitement, and by others of his acquaintance in exhibiting nothing more than his common nervousness and activity. He called upon various friends and gained admission to the Star Spangled Banner and other national airs in the afternoon and evening. However, his conduct was such as to be remembered, and now remarked upon as mysterious. He wrote a note in the shire of the hotel, and was so nervous that he had to inquire both the day of the month and the year of a bystander. He knew not to visit it. His conduct after entering the theatre to conduct the foul deed on which he was bent, was most active, and in some such a secret passage-way, or enter, and one familiar with the particular theatre would have thought of. Ascertaining the exact position of the President's box, he passed his entrance to the auditorium, he passed his way by the crowd, passed the section on guard in the passage by a ready answer and gentlemanly address, entered Major Rathbone by a polite apology and a curious blow delivered at this same instant, fired at the President with marvellous accuracy from a point where he could not see the object aimed at, and then rushed through the box of only over the body of his victim, and into the face of Mrs. Lincoln, he vaulted over the railing with the little agility for which he has ever been distinguished, and with his left hand a spare dagger, waving in long practice in gymnastic hops and skipping from the stage to the stage is about eleven feet, and the fellow fell partially forward as he struck the boards, but was on his feet again in an instant. It turned to the audience, his eye glaring with that peculiar brilliancy for which the whole South family are famous, brandishing his huge knife with a theatrical gesture, and shouted the familiar Virginia motto and another sentence, to which the word "revenge" was the only one distinctly audible. He was recognized by Miss Jane Keene and by others on and off the stage to whom his name is well known.

In running off, he made his escape across the rear of the stage, to the outside, and by the open door at the back of the theatre, where a young actress who was just entering, and encountered and stabbed the leader of the orchestra. Booth reached the stage door before the audience was aware of what had happened, for Mrs. Lincoln did not know that her husband was shot until after the assassin had passed her and escaped on the stage, and it was her scream that aroused the audience. The murderer then mounted his horse, which he had left there in readiness for just such an exit, and—since that moment, so far as the public knows, there is no sure trace of his course. There is only one escape which any one can favor as probable, and that is that he made his way to Richmond. If he was evade the boat patrol, and cross the lower Potomac, he will doubtless find in Virginia hiding places which are current him for a long time from pursuit.

The *nom* of the accomplice who entered Mr. Seward's room and gave him more particulars than I have given can be no doubt that there was an accomplice, although some of the details connected with the murder of the President, the description of the assassin at Mr. Seward's, by those who saw him, is not at all applicable to either in person or costume. Every thing indicates that two persons were engaged in the two crimes. No plausible suggestion has been observed as to who the second person may be, and no trace is known to have been discovered of the flight. Mr. Seward's injuries from the assault are very severe, though slight, as he managed to protect his throat with the bedclothes. The wounds in the face are not of a dangerous character, and the only dangerous point is in the back of the neck at the base of his head, which is hourly expected, may be too much for his system, greatly weakened by the accident of two days ago.

General Grant arrived here this afternoon, having returned from Philadelphia as soon as possible after receiving the news that he was shot. The President's youngest son spent the evening at Grover's Theatre, and first heard of his father's assassination as it was announced from the stage by the manager. The City Council, the citizens of Iowa and Illinois and other corporate bodies have held meetings this afternoon and evening to take measures in connection with the obsequies of the President next week.

It is asserted by many who know Booth, that he will not be taken alive, that he will die by his own hand or suicide at the last extremity. A young woman with whom he has associated took poison this morning, but the chief leader of the nation has been made its chief martyr. True to itself in its death agonies, the rebellion has sick a blow which costs the nation the life of the man who has served it with his every legion, wish and prayer. That man was in day using all his power in the nation, out its clemency for the leaders of its enemies. In the midst of such effort they struck him down.

It is almost needless to say that those who are engaged in such a plot strike from behind,— that they use no and or a drunkard for their tool, — that any doubt should hang on their wickedness attack at the same moment a sick man in his chamber, and the unarmed servant who would avert the blow. The two deeds—each of one in motive and in origin—belong to the long catalogue of improvements which the genuity of rebel barbarism has added to the horrors of war.

They make the nation stronger than ever. They intrust its chief magistracy to a man of less more than met every requisition such critical duties have placed upon him, and whose only danger is that he may take too much with moderation hence. He is a "man of determination, and of breadth" view. He is strong enough to control his impassions, and to bring terror to his own or of people's enemies.

But, on this day, the nation would not it: its fate were not in such hands. The people have triumphed in the people's war. We know that it has not been the wisdom of President Lincoln that has secured it, but that by trust in higher power than President Johnson in the days that are before them. The God in whose temples e was: to day has not led us so far to forget us now.

Andrew Johnson of Tennessee is now President of the United States. Like his immediate predecessor, the native of a slave State and a humble parentage, he has risen to high political station by the exhibition of those rare qualities which ordinarily command success in a free country. He has been civil governor of a powerful State, a representative and a senator in Congress, and subsequently military governor of Tennessee by appointment of President Lincoln. In all of these positions he has carried himself with ability, and no word has ever been uttered against his personal integrity which could in any position to state with certainty that he has had the confidence of the present administration during the war, and while numerous other military governors have failed in their business or have proved to disappoint the appointing power and to render their removal necessary, Mr. Johnson has always stood well, and has been considered competent for any authority, although his position was in some respects more difficult than that of any man in a similar official station. There can be no doubt that Mr. Johnson will prove thoroughly loyal, fearless in the performance of duty, and standing high in the confidence of those who know him best.

We are not unmindful of the fact that Mr. Johnson has recently in a measure lost the public confidence, and, in common with the whole country, we deplored the exhibition of weakness and the want of judgment in our nation in the eyes of the civilized world. But there is good reason to believe that this was an error of judgment, and not of intention, and he is regretted by none more than the Vice-President himself, and surely the history of our country has never been more strong

the Pursuit.

BOOTH'S PROBABLE ROUTE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DEATH-BED.

Andrew Johnson Sworn in as President.

PROPOSED CABINET CHANGES.

The Reward for the Murderers.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A FEMALE ASSOCIATE OF BOOTH.

MR. FREDERICK SEWARD'S SITUATION HOPELESS.

The Murderers Not Captured.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Evening, April 15.

The awful tragedy which began at ten o'clock and forty minutes last night in the state box of Ford's Theatre, and ended at seven o'clock and twenty-two minutes this morning in the house No. 453 Tenth street, occupied by Mrs. Patterson, has been the one sole theme of talk everywhere in Washington, through all this long, dark, dreary, rainy Saturday. From every store in the city has been bought the last yard of any material symbolical of mourning, and miles upon miles of crape flutter upon every street, and upon houses of every degree. For nearly two miles of Pennsylvania avenue there is a continuous and unbroken line of draped buildings, while upon several other streets there are stretches of a mile which show scarcely half a dozen houses that fail to join the general mourning. No national calamity ever before so came home as a personal loss, for this death is one counted by every man as that of his best friend. This frowning sky, this sobbing day, these low and agonizing words, these closed stores, offices and departments, these stern sentries, pacing to and fro in strange places, these miles of crape, are but signs of a grief that no outward manifestations can wholly express. Every man questions, why was this foul deed done? why permitted? why has the day brought no vengeance? Men ask such questions, for the hand of Him who is wise as He is good is not easily seen through the cloud of this great loss.

The main facts of the assassination were given you in the hurriedly written despatches of this morning. Booth had evidently been planning the murder for some weeks, and perhaps for months. He learned at an early hour yesterday morning that the state box at Ford's Theatre had been secured for the President and party, and spent the day in a very excited manner, drinking frequently at the bar of a saloon next door to the theatre, and perhaps at other places during the afternoon. Two rough and forbidding looking men came into the office of the National Hotel, where Mr. Booth boarded, and left their cards for him. The clerk does not remember the names on those cards. Booth came in just before dark in a hurried and excited manner, received them, asked for paper and pen, stopped behind the counter and dashed off a note at the bookkeeper's desk, folded it, strode out, and has not been seen at the hotel since. He appears to have gone at once to the stable where he kept his horse, had him saddled, and after a few minutes to have ridden away. During the day he appears to have also hired a horse at the stables back of the National, which he took away about half-past four in the afternoon and probably delivered to an accomplice, as it was nearly two hours later than this when he rode away his own horse. Nothing is known of his doings or whereabouts from about half-past six to a point of time some three hours later, when he was observed in the theatre apparently watching the play and scrutinizing the Presidential party, which was composed of the President, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, the daughter of Senator Harris, and Brevet Major Henry J. Rathbone of the Provost-Marshal's office, son-in-law of Senator Harris. It was Miss Laura Keene's benefit night. That fact and the expected presence of the President and General Grant drew out a crowded house. Booth was observed working his way through the crowd of people towards the box occupied by the party, but of course no suspicion was excited by the circumstance. When he reached the sentry at the door of the box, he was of course refused admittance, but, in a whisper, he announced himself as a senator, and said the President had sent for him. He was then allowed to pass in, when Major Rathbone confronted him, in a low tone of voice, with "You mistake, sir, this is the President's box." Booth gracefully begged pardon, turned to go, and struck at Major Rathbone with a knife, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. He stepped out of the box, passed on to the second door, which was closed, fired through it, stepped back again into the box at the first door, and in an instant had sprung down upon the stage, with the cry of *Sic semper tyrannis*. The whole affair was the work of thirty seconds. Major Rathbone made no outcry at first, because he did not wish to create alarm. All in the box, as well as the sentry outside, heard the pistol shot, but at first supposed it fired in the course of the play.

[...] gomery Blair and several other distinguished gentlemen. President Johnson called the Cabinet together at two o'clock, at a room in the Treasury building, and a session of over two hours in length was held. What business was done is not known.

The last writing done by Mr. Lincoln was addressed to Hon. George Ashmun of Massachusetts. It was written by him after he got into the carriage last evening to go to the theatre, on a card upon his knee, and was as follows: "Allow Mr. Ashmun and friend to come to me at 9 A. M. tomorrow. A. LINCOLN."

SECOND DESPATCH

Mr. Secretary Seward is quite comfortable this evening, and the surgeons see nothing alarming in his case. He manifested some uneasiness this forenoon at the absence of his son and the President, making frequent inquires for them, and this afternoon, after consultation with the physicians, Mr. Stanton told him briefly of the occurrences of last night and their sad result. Mr. Seward received the news with unexpected composure, and since then has been more quiet. Mr. Frederick Seward yet lies insensible, as he has since he was stricken down by the assassin. He cannot live, his doctors say, till morning.

General Grant arrived here soon after noon, and at once went to the White House, and thence to the War Department. He was in consultation for an hour or more with several members of the Cabinet, and returned to Willard's about four o'clock, where he was pressed upon by such an immense crowd that he was obliged to slip upstairs by a back way.

There is much speculation as to whether Booth did the foul deed at Mr. Seward's as well as that at the theatre. Very many persons are inclined to charge the whole affair to his sole action. This does not seem probable. The assault upon Mr. Seward was made apparently about twenty minutes before that upon the President, in which time, of course, the assassin could have passed between the two places; but on the other hand, the description given of the man at Mr. Seward's does not at all answer that of Booth, and moreover, he was noticed in the theatre several times during the evening previous to the affair at the President's box.

Booth's papers were seized and are being examined by the Attorney-General. They indicate very plainly an accomplice in some dark, desperate undertaking, which was probably that consummated last night.

President Johnson is taking counsel with the best here, and is understood to be preparing an address to the people. He is in excellent health and very favorably impresses all who have seen him today. He says he shall know no party but that of the country, and will have his highest ambition gratified if he can but carry out the general policy of Mr. Lincoln. It is given out by his friends tonight that he will certainly retain Mr. Stanton and Mr. McCulloch in their present places, as members of his Cabinet, and will invite Mr. Harlan to enter the Interior Department in May, as he expected to, but will, in the course of a few weeks make changes in the Navy and Post Office Departments and the Attorney-General's place.

The name of a New York city gentleman is mentioned in connection with the Navy Department, that of a distinguished Pennsylvanian in connection with the Post Office, and that of an equally distinguished Ohioan in connection with the Attorney-Generalship. Mr. Seward's condition a week hence will be ascertained, before any thing is done about the State Department, though the name of a New England gentleman is mentioned in connection with it. DIXON.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The day now closing has been at once the most exciting and the most gloomy and sad which the national capital has ever seen. That portion of the community which spends the evening at home and retires early, of course was ignorant of the horrible tragedies of last night until the morning papers brought the appalling news, and it was not until this morning that the real facts of the occurrences of last evening were generally understood, even in Washington. The public here, as doubtless elsewhere throughout the nation, was paralyzed by the shock. The places where liquor was sold were closed by order of the provost authorities, and all other business was suspended by common consent. Every store in the city, even to the barbers' shops in the hotels, have been closed. The universal impulse to display visible symbols of mourning is most remarkable. Every building on Pennsylvania avenue for a distance of two miles, without a single exception, is draped in black, even the most bitter secessionists thinking it was best, in view of the universal sorrow and indignation, to conform, at least in outward semblance, with the popular sentiment, and not bring themselves into notice by an absence of drapery. Every yard of black fabric in the city was sold, some of it at exorbitant prices, long before noon. The public buildings, which on Thursday were radiant with joyful illumination for national triumphs, are now hung heavily with festoons of mourning for the greatest national calamity which the fiendish malice of defeated treason could possibly have imagined. The streets have been filled with sad throngs all day, and only one subject has been anywhere discussed.

The greatest excitement has prevailed, and no rumor has been too improbable to find credence and circulation. It was at one time reported that a man had been shot by the guard near the White House for expressing gratification at the tragedies for which the nation's heart is bleeding. No one has had sufficient temerity, however, to express publicly any sentiments at variance with the common sorrow. We have had a score of stories of the capture of the fugitive assassin, in as many different localities, but, as far as can be learned in official quarters, none of the reports have any foundation. It is suggested by some that if the scoundrel was taken, the authorities would not at once give publicity to the news, and the flying rumors of his capture which have appeared in print obtain ready belief. The most vigorous efforts are being made in every possible way to discover the details of the conspiracy, as well as to apprehend the conspirators. Every wall and post bears General Augur's proclamation offering a reward of ten thousand dollars for the arrest of the assassins. Every avenue leading out of Washington is guarded by a strong picket, and no person is permitted either to enter or to leave the city. No trains have come in from Baltimore today except locomotives bringing

[...] audible. He was recognized by Miss Laura Keene and by others on and off the stage to whom he is well known. In running off, he struck and knocked over a young actress who was just entering, and encountered and stabbed the leader of the orchestra. Booth reached the stage door before any one was fairly aware of what had happened, for Mrs. Lincoln did not know that her husband was shot until after the assassin had passed her and jumped on the stage, and it was her scream that aroused the audience. The murderer then mounted his horse, which he had left there in readiness for just such an exit, and since that moment, as far as the public knows, there is no sure trace of his course. There is only one escape which any one can fancy as possible for him, and that is beset with difficulties. If he can evade the boat patrol, and cross the lower Potomac, he will doubtless find in Virginia hiding places which can conceal him for a long time from justice.

The case of the accomplice who entered Mr. Seward's house is even more mysterious. I think there can be no doubt that there was an accomplice, [illegible] by one man. The description of the assassin at Mr. Seward's, by those who saw him, is not at all like Booth, either in person or costume, and every thing indicates that two persons were engaged in the two crimes. No plausible suggestion is offered however as to who the second person may be, and no trace is known to have been discovered of his flight. Mr. Seward's injuries from the assault were comparatively slight, as he managed to protect his throat with the bedclothes. The wounds in the face are not of a dangerous character, and the only apprehension felt is, that the shock of the news of his son's death, which is hourly expected, may be too much for his system, greatly weakened by the accident of a fortnight ago.

General Grant arrived here this afternoon, having returned from Philadelphia as soon as possible after receiving the news there last night. The President's youngest son spent the evening at Grover's Theatre, and first heard of his father's assassination as it was announced from the stage by the manager. The City Council, the citizens of Iowa and Illinois and other corporate bodies have held meetings this afternoon and evening to take measures in connection with the obsequies of the President next week.

It is asserted by many who know Booth, that he will not permit himself to be taken alive, but will commit suicide at the last extremity. A young woman with whom he has associated took poison this morning, but her intention of destroying her life was discovered and frustrated.

Among the contents of the murderer's trunk were a colonel's dress coat, two pairs of handcuffs, some cartridges and letters, which are in possession of the authorities, and which are understood to show that the plan of assassination has been formed for some time. Booth called on Vice-President Johnson yesterday, sending up his card on finding that Mr. Johnson was absent. WACHUSETT.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 4.10 A. M.

To Major-General Dix:—

The President continues insensible, and is sinking.

Secretary Seward remains without change.

Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head.

The attendant is still alive, but hopeless.

Major Seward's wounds are not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime,—J. Wilkes Booth now being the one that shot the President. The other was a companion of his, whose name is not known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape.

It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then, because the accomplice backed out until Richmond could be heard from.

Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at 6 o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about 10 o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore. The other has not yet been traced.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
April 15, 8 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:—

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1865.

To Major-General Dix:—

The official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of the departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom by the Constitution devolves the office of President.

Mr. Johnson receiving this notice, appeared before Chief Justice Chase and took the oath of office as President of the United States, and assumed its duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of the departments in a cabinet meeting at the Treasury Building, and among other business the following was transacted:—

First: The funeral of the late President was referred to the several Secretaries, as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second: William Hunter was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward and his son Frederick, the Assistant Secretary.

Third: The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present secretaries of the departments of his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the government.

All business in the departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that Mr. Seward's condition remains unchanged. He is doing well. There is no improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

the present administration during the war, and while numerous other military governors have so conducted their business as to disappoint the appointing power and to render their removal necessary, Mr. Johnson has always stood well, and has given entire satisfaction to those in authority, although his position was in some respects more difficult than that of any man in a similar official station. There can be no doubt that he is an able man, thoroughly loyal, fearless in the performance of duty, and standing high in the confidence of those who know him best.

We are not unmindful of the fact that Mr. Johnson has recently in a measure lost the public confidence, and, in common with the whole country, we deplored the exhibition of a weakness which was so injurious to our nation in the eyes of the civilized world. But there is good reason to believe that this was an [illegible] regretted by none more than the Vice-President himself, and surely the history of memorable public services is not to be forgotten in the errors of a single day, nor a life-long character for honorable and successful exertions to be fatally tarnished by the momentary fault of an hour.

Of one trait in the character of our President the country may be perfectly assured, and that is of his uncompromising loyalty and his unalterable determination to maintain the Union and to enforce the laws. Nor are his opinions of a recent date. A personal friend and a great admirer of Andrew Jackson, he is of that old school of democratic politicians who believe in the Constitution and the Union, and in the use of all necessary means to protect and preserve them. In the last days of Mr. Buchanan's wretched administration he took a firm and manly stand for the right, and in the memorable debate of March 2, 1861, on the report of the peace conference, Mr. Johnson denounced with unscrupulous energy and marked ability the projected treason, for which he was set upon by the whole crew of disloyal men, led on by the senator from Oregon. "Mr. President," he exclaimed in the course of this debate, I was going on to remark, in reference to a general allusion to treason, that if individuals were "pointed out to me who were engaged in nightly "conspiracies, in secret conclaves, and issuing "orders directing the capture of our forts, and "the taking of our custom houses, I would show "who were the traitors; and that being done, "the persons pointed out to me as coming "within the purview and scope of the provision "of the Constitution which I have read, were I "the President of the United States, I would do "as Thomas Jefferson did with Aaron Burr in "1806; I would have them arrested, and if "convicted, within the meaning and scope of the "Constitution, by the Eternal God, I would "execute them. Sir, treason must be punished. "Its enormity and the extent and depth of "the offence must be made known. The time "is not distant, if this government is preserved, its Constitution obeyed, and its laws "executed in every department, when something of this kind must be done."

These words were spoken at a time when the men to whom the government had been intrusted by the people were falling away when treason was openly avowed; in the midst of the traitorous horde at Washington, and by one who was the native of a slave State, and bound by many personal considerations to go with those whom he so vehemently denounced. Such a man may be trusted in the present emergency; and it is the manifest duty of all good citizens to sustain him by their influence, and to bring to his support all those influences which may aid him in the execution of the high and important duties which he has now assumed.

A number of our most prominent citizens addressed a note to Governor Andrew yesterday morning, requesting him to proceed to Washington to represent our Commonwealth at the present critical hour, and to aid by his practical sagacity the friends of the government. The state of affairs at the State House, however, prevented a compliance, and His Excellency was moreover impressed with a feeling that everything at Washington would proceed with the usual facility, and that no external aid or advice was likely to be needed until called for.

The city on Saturday evening presented an unwonted quiet. It was rainy, dark and gloomy, and the streets were almost deserted. The theatres were closed, and by request of His Honor the Mayor, all the stores and bar-rooms in the city were shut, except here and there the lights from an apothecary's window beamed out on the darkness. It was a sad contrast to the gladness and rejoicing which followed the announcement of Lee's surrender and the return of peace to our benighted land.

A movement has been started in California for a subscription to purchase a homestead for the family of John Brown, who are residing at Red Bluff, on the Sacramento River.

A letter from Guaymas, Mexico, to the San Francisco Bulletin, says that Governor Pesquiera had made ample preparations to defeat any Imperial force that they can send against Sonora. He had ordered the illumination of Guaymas whenever Richmond is taken by the United States troops, and native bands had been taught to play the national airs of the United States.

A Washington despatch says President Lincoln had revoked the passes to Hunter, Letcher and other leading rebels to visit Richmond. The President was willing to have a conference held, but did not want it controlled by them.

Lincoln was true to his record, and as he had opportunity opposed his plain good sense and honest speech to the sophistries of his opponents. At the national republican convention which nominated John C. Fremont, Mr. Lincoln received one hundred and eleven votes for Vice-President. In 1858, he was nominated again for the Senate, and then took place the memorable debates between himself and Stephen A. Douglas,—debates in which all the mental characteristics of the statesman of the backwoods, were brought out and displayed to the best advantage. The reader of those debates will not fail to observe how a clear perception, strong good sense, and unwavering truth were more than a match for adroitness and skill of fence. Mr. Lincoln lost the election to the Senate, but he really won the victory with the people. In 1860 he made that celebrated speech at New York city which so admirably discussed the questions at issue before the country, and made him the second choice of New York for the Presidency.

In the republican convention at Chicago, which followed soon after, Mr. Lincoln was nominated for the Presidency on the third ballot, and in the elec[illegible] except New Jersey.

South Carolina passed the act of secession on the 20th of December; Mississippi, January 9th; Alabama and Florida, January 11th; Louisiana on the 26th, and Texas on the 5th of February. On the 4th of February, Jefferson Davis was elected President, and A. H. Stephens Vice-President of the States in revolt, and they were inaugurated on the 18th. Recruiting began at once in the Southern States, a military of one hundred thousand men was organized, and all the machinery of rebellion set on foot before the new President could declare his policy or exercise his power. Mr. Lincoln left Springfield, Illinois, on February 11th, and on his way to the capital foreshadowed the course of his administration in a series of speeches made at the chief places along his route. It is said that his assassination was plotted at Baltimore, but he evaded the murderers then by taking an earlier train.

We all remember the tone of the President's inaugural, its mingled pathos and persuasion; and the iron firmness as well, which was couched under this honest intent and kindly phrase. On the 12th of April, Sumter was fired on. Mr. Lincoln's proclamation calling out seventy-five thousand men, and assembling Congress, was issued three days after. The ports of the rebellious States were declared under a blockade on April 19th, and on the 17th of May Virginia followed her sister States into secession. On the 22d of September, 1862, Mr. Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation of emancipation, which made free all slaves whose masters should be in revolt on the first day of January, 1863; and on the latter date he issued a second proclamation, confirming and completing the design of the first.

We need not here repeat the more recent official acts of President Lincoln. The world has witnessed his unwearied patience, his overflowing kindness, his utter lack of any passion or sentiment of revenge against those who were seeking his ruin and that of the nation. Neither bitter invective nor vile abuse moved him from the path of duty; and he went from the council chamber, where his solicitude had been expressed as to how he could best forgive his enemies, to meet death at the hand of the assassin.

The President's Murderer.

There seems now but little reason to doubt that the wretch whose name will be branded with everlasting infamy, as the murderer of Abraham Lincoln, was John Wilkes Booth, the actor.

He was the third son of Junius Brutus Booth, an English actor, who first appeared on the London stage in the year 1820, and was a few years afterwards driven to emigrate to this country with his wife, in consequence of a quarrel with Edmund Kean. Mr. Booth played successful engagements in the principal cities, and made a wide reputation for himself as an actor,—in fact he was probably more widely popular than any other actor who has visited this country. He had four sons, Junius Brutus, jr., Edwin, John Wilkes and Joseph, and one daughter, who afterwards married J. S. Clarke, the actor. These children were brought up in Hartford County, Maryland, where Mr. Booth presently took up his residence.

All the family adopted the stage as their profession, but Edwin Booth is the only one who has obtained a position that at all approaches eminence. John Wilkes Booth has played many engagements in this city, but was given to rant and mouthing, and showed in his acting the coarseness of his nature. His last engagement here was at the Howard Athenæum, about a year ago. He is about twenty-five years of age, and unmarried. He is strongly built and muscular, with black hair and a dark complexion. We have been informed that his character was far from good, and that although some of the members of his profession may at first have been friendly towards him, on account of his family connections, yet his tastes led him to seek the lowest company, and that this and his avowed disloyalty has of late caused him to be shunned by his brother actors. It is stated that he has been heard to express in the most violent language his hatred of the North and the Union, and lately his determination to kill the President. It is also stated, and we believe with truth, that he was driven by his brother Edwin from his house, for continuing to utter his treasonable language.

Wilkes Booth has for the last year given up the stage, and engaged in oil speculations which have, it is said, proved profitable. He played once in New York last winter for the benefit of the fund for the Shakespeare statue,—in the tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," if we mistake not,—with his two brothers, Junius Brutus and Edwin. He has also appeared once in Washington, on the occasion of the benefit of an actress, at Ford's Theatre, where the assassination took place.

He was in this city no longer ago than last Monday, and on that day, and perhaps on previous days, visited the shooting gallery of Messrs. Floyd & Edwards, in Chapman place, opposite the Parker House, and practised with a pistol, firing with the weapon under his leg, behind his neck, and in other strange positions. He is represented as being a frequent visitor at the gallery during his stay in Boston, and as having been very expert with the pistol. At this time, we are told, he did not talk of politics, and spoke only of ordinary every-day matters.

From this city, he must have gone almost directly to Washington, to have arrived in time to complete his preparations for his fearful crime.

return to their homes. Any persons named in the call signed by J. A. Campbell and others, who are found in the city 12 hours after the publication of this notice, will be subject to arrest unless they are residents of this city. E. O. C. ORD.
Major-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
April 13, 1865.

General Order No. 37.—Provost-Marshals will grant no passes to citizens from the North or to officers to come to this city, except on orders from the President, Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen. Grant or the department commander. Officers and soldiers now in the city will return to their respective commands at once, or be subject to arrest and confinement. The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order.

MAJOR-GENERAL ORD.

The Whig says General Weitzel has been relieved from his command and assigned to Petersburg and vicinity. Major-General Ord assumes command of this department.

The report that Lee arrived in this city Wednesday was incorrect. It was General Custis Lee, who came to visit his mother. She being at City Point, he was kindly permitted to come to the city to see her, who is reported to be ill. The whereabouts of Robert E. Lee is not known here outside of official circles. He is daily expected in Richmond.

[illegible] Stored.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—A large crowd has just entered the publication offices of the Democratic Press, News Letter and Catholic Monitor, copperhead organs, and emptied their contents into the streets amid the applause of the immense crowd. A large body of armed police were ordered out to disperse the mob, but arrived too late to prevent these acts. Other democratic newspaper offices are threatened.

Mr. Edwin Booth.

The following card from Rev. George H. Hepworth appears in the Transcript:—

"*To the Editor of the Transcript:*—

"As a personal friend of Mr. Edwin Booth, I am glad of the opportunity to give the Boston public some idea of his present condition. I need not say that he has won the respect and esteem of all who have had the pleasure of knowing him; and am glad to inform the public that after a thorough search of his trunks and correspondence, nothing has been found which in the slightest degree implicates him in the knowledge that such an act was contemplated.

"He has always been a firm and unflinching supporter of the Administration, casting the only vote of his life, last November, for Mr. Lincoln, and standing conspicuously in his profession as a man loyal to the idea and the cause of the North. I have seen him this morning, and find him overwhelmed by the greatness of his affliction. The Boston people will give him their sympathy in this the hour of his trial, and cheerfully, as I unasked offer my testimony in his behalf.

"In the cause of justice I remain, very truly,
"G. H. H.
"Boston, Saturday."

ALABAMA MATTERS.—A special despatch to the New Orleans Times from the Spanish Fort, dated April 5th, says a furious fire was opened on the rebel forts last night from our entire line. During the bombardment a small magazine in the Spanish Fort exploded. The damage is not known. Quiet prevailed on the 5th. Deserters report from 18,000 to 20,000 troops in and about Mobile, including all the State reserves and about 200 in Spanish Fort. The loss outside Spanish Fort up to the 21st inst. amounted to 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss exceeded ours. Mobile papers of the 4th announce the capture of Selma, Ala., with 23 pieces of artillery and a large amount of government property. A rebel despatch of the same date indicates that Alabama is overrun by Union cavalry under Wilson and other commanders, all moving toward Mobile. McCook's forces are reported to have burned the Red Mountain iron works and the village of Eaton, and tapped the telegraph at several places, sending despatches to rebel officers. Two columns of Union troops are also reported moving on Columbus, Miss. The same despatch says the rebel steamer Gertrude, with a cargo valued at $2,000,000, was sunk in Spanish River near Mobile on the 31st ult., by collision with the Natchez. Water communication between Spanish Fort and Mobile has been cut and a battery established above the fort. Rebel communication with Mobile is now entirely suspended. The siege progresses favorably.

FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall 5th, has arrived at New York. Panama papers contain the following:—Matters on the Isthmus are quiet. At last accounts Gen. Carrero, President of Guatemala, was dying. Honduras and Costa Rica were quarrelling because the latter afforded an asylum for Barrios. From Chili there is little of interest. Peru is still suffering from the revolution, which continues to gain importance. A government steamer narrowly escaped capture. Fighting still continued on the east coast, but hopes were entertained that peace would come soon.

The U. S. District Court in San Francisco have sentenced the captain and mates of the ship Great Republic to various terms of imprisonment for extreme cruelty to seamen on the late voyage of the ship to that port. The case created a great deal of feeling against them.

The New Orleans True Delta claims to have official intelligence that Rhegem, commanding the chief army of Juarez, in Central Mexico, has abandoned the contest, and that his whole army have given up fighting and returned to their homes.

Some foreign journals say that it is the intention of our government to recognize the Mexican Empire, but a recent act of the President does not support that assertion, for he has recognized Jose A. Godoy as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

Col. Gambol, commanding the Union forces at Fairfax Station, has received a message from Mosby, in which the latter says he does not care for Lee's surrender, and that he is determined to fight so long as he has a man left.

Local Matters.

A SOLEMN NIGHT.—Last night was the stillest Boston has experienced for many years. Most places of business were closed during the evening, and all at an early hour. Not a drop of intoxicating drink could be had, every drinking saloon being closed. There were no places of amusement open, and at eleven o'clock everything was as still as it usually is two or three hours later. The dull, heavy pattering of the rain, the tread of the policeman, and at intervals the striking of the clocks were all that was to be heard. The noisy revelry, so common on Saturday nights, was hushed. The prevailing quiet betokened the grief which has fallen on the city.

POSTPONEMENT.—A despatch from Lowell, signed by H. H. Wilder, esq. for the monument celebration committee, announces the postponement of the ceremonies which were to take place on the 19th, for the present.

Arrest of a Pittsburgh Merchant.

Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Joseph R. Borland of Pittsburgh, Pa., a boot and shoe dealer and a speculator in oil, was arrested in a Congress street saloon, for expressing a knowledge of Booth's intention to kill President Lincoln. When arrested he was somewhat under the influence of liquor and talked freely concerning the matter. He said, among other things that he saw Booth eight or ten days since in Pittsburgh, and that he (Booth) then declared that he was bound to shoot the President within eight days. Booth said, among other things, "I am insane on putting the President through, and will do it within eight days." He used other language of similar import, saying that he was bound to shoot Lincoln, and would do it within that time. Detective Curtis committed Borland to the Tombs on suspicion of being accessory to the murder of the President. The accused has been in the city but a few days, and has been stopping at the Parker House. He states that he came here to buy shoes, and he is also engaged in some oil schemes. He requested that word might be sent to Pittsburgh of his arrest.

[...] this terrible calamity had fallen upon us at any other time. If he had died on a Saturday of last year, when we were in darkness, it would have been a gloomy, dark day, as dark as that Saturday in Jerusalem when the death of the Messiah was proclaimed. He would praise the Great Deliverer that we had been told by the President that he was drafting a proclamation of Thanksgiving for calling upon us to bless God. Dr. Hague continued: "Thou who hast ascended in a chariot to God, we answer thy last call, and while we weep at thy bier, we will bless God who made us a nation, and thy name as a legacy of the nation." Dr. Hague closed with prayer.

Rev. Dr. Kirk said that our coming together today was to give utterance to the feeling of the people. Oh, how sad a day! how solemn a day! We must learn to rejoice with trembling, give thanks with fear. They've killed their best friend. They've struck down their bulwark. The only fear we had of Abraham Lincoln was his noble, tender heart. [Applause.] God knows how we loved Abraham Lincoln, how we revered him. The noble heart of America lies still today. Fellow-citizens, slavery did it. It tried four years ago, but God was not ready then. It tried politics, it tried intrigue, it tried perjury, robbery and revolution and war. All failed. It has tried assassination again, and that is a failure. Dr. Kirk said it reminded him of a harper tuning up the screws of his instrument, turning little by little until the last screw was turned at 10 o'clock last night, and now the nation is in tune for God's work. [Great applause.] Now we are ready. God of Battles, lead us on, slavery and treason shall die. [Great applause.] We've come to serious times,—no trifling now. No more compromising now. Let us humble ourselves before God. Let us look into our hearts. Let us acknowledge our sins. God wants manly repentance. Let us submit to God. Let us not mourn as if we had no hope. God makes use of bad men and good men. One man had to die for the nation. God will give us a resurrection day. Our people shall say, our Country has risen and God is on our side—we will trust in him. Dr. Kirk hoped that Mr. Johnson, as regarded his conduct on inauguration day, would have a place in the hearts of a forgiving nation. Let us here send word to Washington: "Mr. Johnson, we're with you, lead us on." [Great applause.]

[illegible] Illumined and unworthy as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage to a fairer future of liberty."

Rev. J. D. Fulton spoke earnestly, and stirred the hearts of the people by his earnestness and his uncompromising remarks on slavery and treason. He believed in Andrew Johnson. He believed that when Johnson got to Cincinnati on his way to Washington, he for the first time drank, and that by advice of his physician, and he quoted amid the applause of the audience the declaration of Johnson four years ago, in Washington, that if the leaders in the rebellion were brought before him, he'd try them, and if they were found guilty, by the Eternal, he'd hang them.

After remarks from E. W. Kinsley, esq., the following message to Andrew Johnson was adopted by the meeting on motion of Dr. Kirk:—

"The meeting of citizens in Tremont Temple, to express their mutual grief at the violent death of our revered President, send their greeting to Andrew Johnson, welcoming him to the post which Providence has so mysteriously assigned him; tendering him our greetings, and pledging him our confidence and our prayers, looking to him to complete the work of subjugating treason."

The meeting closed with the singing of the "Doxology," and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. Dr. Kirk.

In the Merchants' Exchange.

About nine o'clock, a large crowd of people collected in the Merchants' Exchange, drawn thither by the sad tidings from Washington that the President was dying, and when it was announced that he was dead, their eyes filled with tears and their sorrow was intense. Rev. Phineas Stowe, who was present, was invited to offer a prayer for the help of the Almighty in our great trouble. Shortly afterward, an informal meeting was organized, at which Rev. Mr. Stowe presided, and a committee of seven gentlemen were appointed to consult with His Honor the Mayor with regard to the immediate transmission of a message to President Johnson, assuring him of the sympathy, support and confidence of the people of this community, at this sad and important crisis. The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:—Messrs. Avery Plumer, Alpheus Hardy, George B. Upton, Edward S. Tobey, Rev. Phineas Stowe, James L. Little, E. R. Mudge, Hon. Alexander H. Rice and Hon. Samuel Hooper were afterward added to the number. The committee retired to the superintendent's room.

Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., offered a touching prayer. Rev. Dr. Kirk, entering the Exchange, was called upon to address the assembly. After first offering a prayer to Heaven, Dr. Kirk made a short, fitting address. He said that he felt that he but expressed the common feeling of the community when he said that all hearts were stunned by the news of the great calamity which had befallen the nation. None knew what to do—none knew what to say. The voice speaking to his own heart in this terrible bereavement had been, "Be still, and know that I am God! I raised up for you this man when you least expected it. I gave him the power and ability to do what he has done for the nation." And now, perhaps, the same God has seen that it was the time to remove him from us. Perhaps his time of weakness had come. Perhaps he was showing too great leniency to rebels and traitors. Where were the men who talked of Lee's magnanimity, of gentlemanly and courteous manners, that should be a reason for letting traitors go unwhipped of justice? [Applause.] Perhaps the time had come when the line should be drawn straighter between the supporters and opponents of the government. [Cries of "Good," "Good."] Perhaps he had seen fit thus to afflict us in order that we might trust more in the strength of God—less in the arm of flesh. Dr. Kirk closed by saying that the wickedness of the wicked had at last ripened into a rottenness that was a stench in the nostrils of the people. He exhorted the people to be calm, but firm, and to bear in mind that they had to deal with devils incarnate.

His remarks were attentively listened to, and many times were applauded. He expressed the feeling of the assembly, and evidently made their hearts lighter and more hopeful.

During the absence of the committee the news was received of the arrest of J. Wilkes Booth, the supposed assassin, with long and loud cheering. At 12 o'clock it was announced that the committee were ready to report, and the fact becoming known outside, the room was soon filled to its utmost capacity. Hon. A. H. Rice, the chairman, took the stand, and briefly addressed the multitude.

Mr. Rice spoke of the great calamity which had befallen the nation in language most expressive. He paid a touching tribute to the pure character and upright life of the late President, justly comparing him with George Washington, the father of his country. He earnestly appealed to his fellow-citizens to rally in this fearful hour to the support of the principles of a free government, and especially to stand by Andrew Johnson, giving him truly their confidence and support. [Cheers and great applause.] Mr. Rice then read the following:—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The citizens of Boston, overwhelmed with grief at the awful calamity which has befallen our common country, in the tragic death of its great and good President, and in the cruel assault upon the wise and sagacious Secretary of State and members of his family, spontaneously assembled at the Merchants' Exchange and resolved that an expression of their strong and fervent sympathy be immediately sent to the surviving members of the afflicted families, in view of the irreparable loss which they and their countrymen have sustained by this sad event; and also that a message be sent to Andrew Johnson, the constitutional successor of Abraham Lincoln as President of these United States, of their confidence in his integrity, his patriotism and his manhood, and their determination to give him their undivided and unfaltering support, imploring the blessing of God to guide him with the wisdom and virtue which characterized his lamented predecessor.

ALEX. H. RICE,
AVERY PLUMER,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
E. S. TOBEY,
PHINEAS STOWE,
GEORGE B. UPTON,
JAS. L. LITTLE,
E. R. MUDGE.
} Committee.

On motion, it was then voted to suspend all further business for the day, and the assembly of mourners sadly and silently dispersed.

Meeting in Pearl Street.

A meeting was held in Pearl street, in front of No. 121, which was called to order by Mr. F. H. Lester. Rev. Mr. Foljambe of East Boston offered prayer, after which Rev. Dr. Kirk made a short and eloquent address, speaking substantially the same as was reported at the meeting in Tremont Temple. The Chelsea Brass Band performed appropriate music during the meeting, and at the close of Mr. Kirk's remarks the assembly separated.

Cambridge.

The sad intelligence of the nation's loss was received by the citizens of Cambridge with feelings of profound sadness. The bells were tolled for an hour, the flags were placed at half mast, and many buildings were draped in mourning.

At the session of the Middlesex County Teachers' Association, which was being held in the High School building, scarcely any business was transacted, so deep and universal was the grief. A prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Mason, after which all present united in singing "America." Remarks followed in relation to the mournful event by Mr. T. D. Adams, the president of the association, Ex-Governor Washburn, Judge Ladd of the Police Court, Mayor Merrill, Mr. Bird of Watertown, Mr. Philbrick of Boston, Mr. Morse of Charlestown, Mr. Chase of Watertown, Mr. Claflin of Newton and others. Before the adjournment of the convention the following resolution, expressive of the sorrow and feeling of the teachers, was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That with deepest emotions of heartfelt sorrow in this, our national bereavement, in the assassination of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, we recognize the mysterious hand of an All Wise and Almighty Ruler and Disposer of human events, and though we cannot now comprehend the great lesson providentially designed, we would with unshaken faith still put our trust in God that great blessings are yet in store for us, and the nation will yet be enabled to accomplish its great destiny.

—Rev. James Freeman Clarke, in his sermon last Sunday in the Indiana Place Chapel, gave an account of the recent Unitarian Convention in New York, and declared it to have been the universal opinion that the success of the convention "was due very much to the firm, sound, impartial, sagacious and good natured management of it by the president," Governor Andrew, who was a delegate from Mr. Clarke's church.

General Ord moved rapidly on in force, from Burkes; not in season to save his advance from capture, but in time to check Lee's escape in this direction. At nightfall the rebel army, which had been pressed back in all directions to the river, stretching from Sailor's Creek above to High Bridge below, prepared to cross and take up an entrenched position beyond Farmville. It was while Grant held the rebels thus at his mercy and his victorious soldiers were eager and amply able to finish up the work and crush the last hope of the confederacy, that he sent his first note across the lines offering a conference to General Lee. While Lee with apparent acceptance asked the terms which would be offered, he gathered all his energies for one final effort to reach Lynchburg, turn the front of our left wing, and so make his escape towards Lynchburg. But General Grant was too quick for him. Meade, with the Second, Sixth and Fifth Corps, pursued along the pike and along the south bank of the Appomattox. Sheridan marched for Appomattox Court House, between the river and the Lynchburg Railroad. Ord, with the Army of the James, kept on below, making for Appomattox Court House via Pamplin's Station.

[illegible] surrounded, and the hero of Fort Donelson and Vicksburg had one more rebel army at his mercy. The weary, hungry, dispirited rebel horde lay massed west of Appomattox Court House. Meade was in his rear on the east, and on his right flank Sheridan was between him and Lynchburg, and Ord was on the south. Notwithstanding Lee's desire for peace, and his pretence of surrendering while yet he had the ability to continue the contest, the last desperate charge, the forlorn hope of the confederacy, demonstrates most conclusively that he surrendered only because it was utterly impossible to do otherwise. Sounding the last charge to the remaining veterans of the bronzed and battered hosts he had led so proudly and defiantly over the northern border, they once more dashed themselves against the ranks of Sheridan's cavalry as the caged tiger of the jungle shakes the bars of his iron cage, and equally in vain. They were driven back in confusion—a last, final, fatal defeat. Then it was that Lee began to think it time to be magnanimous and save the effusion of blood. It is a noticeable fact, that while in all the military movements essential to this grand result the work has been done often by subordinate officers, here General Grant commanded in person, directing the movement of each army corps. General Meade had the Army of the Potomac proper, but his movements were mainly in the track of Lee, or on the right flank, while General Ord, with the detachment of the Army of the James, pursued on the left flank, and Sheridan, supported by the Fifth Corps, finally accomplished the work of heading Lee off. The Ninth Corps has guarded the railroad from Petersburg to Burkesville.

"During Sunday night and Monday, large numbers of the rebels, as well as some of the officers, made their escape from the lines and scattered through the woods, many no doubt intending to return home. Our camps last night were filled with them, begging something to eat, which, of course, was freely given.

"These men, when asked if they had been paroled, invariably replied, 'No—but we are allowed to go where we please.'

"The number of men that Gen. Lee claimed to be able to give up was 10,000 with muskets, with as many more men from the commissary, quartermaster, hospital and other departments; but officers who have been permitted to pass through their camp assert that not more than 7000 or 8000 will be found to have been surrendered.

"The cavalry operating with Gen. Lee was also turned over, but only a small force with broken-down horses could be found, report stating that the best had been picked out and sent to Gen. Johnston.

"The number of guns given up was thirty, with from three to four hundred wagons.

"Very little ammunition and no supplies were found.

"As an evidence of the state of their commissary when they reached Farmville, the residents tell us they had been issuing ears of corn to the men for several days previous, but that a train from Lynchburg met them there with flour and pork, but of some 2000 horses turned over to us not more than 200 were worthy to be found a single ration of forage for each.

"Commissioner Ould and Assistant Commissary Hatch were captured on their way from Richmond toward Danville, and were brought into camp on Sunday. They had a large Southern express wagon filled with cigars, liquors and other luxuries, and by some understanding were allowed to go into General Lee's lines. They returned last evening, and are said to have gone to Richmond on some business connected with the exchange question.

"Orders were issued last evening for a movement of the troops now here. The Second and Sixth Corps are to start this morning for Burkesville Junction. The cavalry and Twenty-Fourth Corps are to go toward Danville, while the Fifth Corps will remain to take possession of and bring away the property and effects of Lee's army."

The general who fights an army of one hundred thousand men, the pride and boast of the South, down to less than one-fifth that number, has surely little excuse to make for not having done his best or his worst for a bad cause.

PLANTATION MANNERS REBUKED BY A NEGRO.—The Richmond correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says that J. Morris Chester (a negro) sat in the Speaker's chair in the House of Delegates, soon after the capture of the rebel capital, writing a letter to the Philadelphia Press. Lieutenant Butler, a rebel on parole, strolling through the House, saw the negro occupying the position so lately vacated by a cavalier, and his Southern heart was fired. Assuming an arrogant air, he exclaimed "Get out of there, you ——— nigger!" The negro sat perfectly unmoved and continued his letter. The wrathful rebel shouted again, and showered down abusive epithets. The negro wrote on. At last Lieut. Butler thought it wise, after the established plantation fashion, to proceed further; and with renewed orders to the "nigger" to get out, he undertook to seize him by the collar. In an instant Chester straightened up out of the chair, and, duly mindful of the motto of the State, dealt a splendid right-hander full between Butler's eyes, which sent the rebel sprawling down the aisle. Then, with an eye to business, he continued his letter to the Philadelphia Press. Meantime the rebel recovered from his sudden confusion, and in a wonderful rush of wrath, went foaming to the nearest officer, "Lend me your sword till I cut the nigger's heart out!" "I'll do nothing of the sort," responded the officer,—be sure he was a Yankee,—"but if you want to try a fair fight, I'll have a ring made for you here, and see that there's no interference. "You'll get more thrashed," he pleasantly added, "than ever you were in your life before." Lieut. Butler considered it wise to retire with his swollen eyes, and the negro wrote on.

General Weitzel has been sent with his colored troops to Petersburg. General Ord takes command in Richmond. General Lee is expected to be present at the convening of the Virginia Legislature.

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INCLUDING CASE
CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slight, of the above symptoms—a cough, cold, hoarseness, or sore throat—for which no one need be so dreaded disease in the whole catalogue. The poetry of the "Wistar's Balsam" of the Wild Cherry Tree over the moral complaints is well known; so great

LUMBER.

LUMBER.—D. N. SULLIVAN & CO. receive by rail from Bellows Falls, Vt., and Lawrence, Barnes & Co., Northfield, Vermont, superior Shelving for Spooling Lumber, as well as Spooling Lumber, Dressed Flooring, Boards, Clear Pine, Shingles, &c. Also, Hard Pine Boards and Flooring, from Mobile and Seaside, Western, Canada and Michigan Pine. Hard Wood Lumber, Ash, Oak, Birch, Maple, &c., for Spooling and Shelving, delivered by the Boston or Providence Railroad. Yard in Hallowell, Me., where Lumber is shipped. Yard in Worcester, Mass., where Lumber is shipped. Lumber and Mills in Burlington are superintended by D. N. SULLIVAN & CO. Office, 3 Exchange place, Boston. Tel. No. 2 Exchange. 3p 22

LUMBER.—PLANT & HALL, Dorchester Manufacturers, and dealers in Pine and other kinds of Lumber, Windows, Sashes and Church Lumber, which they will sell to the trade at reasonable prices. Orders left at their office, 3 Exchange place, Boston, will receive prompt attention. 1y13

SPRUCE AND PINE LUMBER, delivered at South Boston, N. Y., in three feet lengths for cut. The Lumber is of the best quality for cutting and splitting. Address Box 2,000, Boston Post Office. 3p 15

MERCHANDISE.

Venetian & Indian Red Copperas
VENETIAN and Indian Red manufactured at the Vermont Copperas Company, superior to imported. Orders solicited. Address, GRAHAM SMITH & CO., Box 1,000, Burlington, Vt. 1m 15

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
CONSTANTLY on hand, in quantities to suit purchasers, by GRAHAM SMITH & CO., Burlington, Vt. 1m 15

NORTHERN TAR.
50 gallons each, for shipments, constantly on hand, on sale by the manufacturer's Agents, CHARLES SMITH & CO. 6 Commercial street. 1m 15

DAY & MARTIN'S CELEBRATED REAL JAPAN BLACKING—Best quality of the above article for sale by the manufacturer's Agents, CHARLES SMITH & CO. 6 Commercial street. 1m 15

SPERM CANDLES—Full weight, uniformly of No. 1 quality, for sale by MASER, WHITMAN & CO. 1 Broad street. 1m 15

SPERM CANDLES—Full weight, uniformly of No. 1 quality, for sale by MASER, WHITMAN & CO. 1 Broad street. 1m 15

DOLONG TEAS in small duty paid, on hand and for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 12 India street. 1m 15

LL KIND OF IRON WORK USED IN SHIPS—Such as Iron Knees, Hanging Knees, Lodging Knees, &c., which is constructed from a certain fibrous iron, which is the best material for ship building purposes, and having been used in ships for upwards of half a century without a failure. Manufactured by the Bloomfield Iron Company, Bloomfield, N. J. 1m 15

LARD OIL—In tubs only. Lard Oil in store and for sale by MASER, WHITMAN & CO. 1 Broad street. 1m 15

LARD STEARINE.—In tubs only. Lard Stearine in store and for sale by MASER, WHITMAN & CO. 1 Broad street. 1m 15

PURE SPERM OIL—Warranted to be constantly of the best quality. For sale by Wisner and Spring Oil Co., 1 Broad street. Boston. 1m 15

PURE SPERM OIL—Warranted to be constantly of the best quality. For sale by Wisner and Spring Oil Co., 1 Broad street. Boston. 1m 15

3000 LBS. WHALE OIL SOAP—Just received and for sale by MASER, WHITMAN & CO. 1 Broad street. 1m 15

PURE LARD, suitable for paper manufacturers, for sale by Wisner and Spring Oil Co., 1 Broad street. Boston. 1m 15

PEPPER AND NUTMEGS.—Singapore Pepper, Penang Nutmegs, Cassia Buds, Mace, Cloves, &c., for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO. 12 India street. 1m 15

INDIGO—BENGAL, CAUTEMALA AND MANILA, for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO. 12 India street. 1m 15

BENCH WRENCHES.—No sets Key, Hook and Screw Wrenches, for sale by JOHN S. BLAKE, 16 Central street. 1m 15

RED LEAD—Red Lead, Red Lead, in store and for sale by ALFRED WILSON & SON, 74 Long wharf. 1m 15

PAINTS.—Lead, Zinc, Mineral Paints, Oils and Varnishes, for sale manufacturers' agents, on hand and for sale by C. A. SAWYER & CO. 1 Broad street. 1m 15

BRANDY WINE FLOUR.—100 bbls for sale by CHARLES SMITH & CO. 6 Commercial street. 1m 15

COON MEAL.—300 bbls for sale by CHARLES SMITH & CO. 6 Commercial street. 1m 15

37 BBLS. SAPONIFIED RED OIL, for sale by CHARLES SMITH & CO. 6 Commercial street. 1m 15

PATENT SOAP STOCK, for sale by CHARLES SMITH & CO. 6 Commercial street. 1m 15

THE BOSTON HITCHENIZED PIPE is the best and cheapest Pipe for Steam, Water or Gas. Other qualities of Iron and Brass Pipe, Valves, Cocks, Steam Gauges, Steam and Water Gauge Glasses, Steam Traps, Globe Valves, &c. Apply to P. S. HITCHING & CO. 1m 15

EXTRA WESTERN LARD OIL.—100 bbls for sale by MASER, WHITMAN & CO. 1 Broad street. 1m 15

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Platform, Counter and Hay Scales, for sale by ALFRED WILSON & SON, 74 Long wharf. 1m 15

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—Platform, Counter and Hay Scales, for sale by ALFRED WILSON & SON, 74 Long wharf

E. T. J. JONES & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Importers and Dealers in
DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS,
No. 7 HANOVER STREET, Boston.

J. P. HASKARD'S WHARF.
CUTLER, TOWER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING
STATIONERY,
80 Devonshire street.....Boston.

THOMAS GROOM & CO.,
Gold Pens and Account Book Manufacturers,
82 State street.....Boston.
Also, Gold Pens for every description of writing, for sale by the
Trade STATIONERY, Banks, Counting Rooms of private
firms.

HENRY N. HOOPER & CO.,
GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY,
No. 1 Causeway street.

KILHAM, LOCKE & CO.
SHIP BROKERS,
21 Commercial street, Boston.
Further sales will be made by Purchasing and Selling Vessels, Procuring Freights.

J. SCHUMACHER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Custom House street, Boston.

HOOPER, LEWIS & CO.
Manufacturers of
Saltpetre and Refined Sugar Manufacturers,
No. 3,370 and 122 Sugar street, Boston.

WISTAR'S BALSAM
—OF—
WILD CHERRY
HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma and every affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST,
LEADING TO FATAL
CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who whole escape, during a season, from some one, however slight disease, developed, of the above symptoms—a disease of which might lead to the incurable consumption if not resorted to in the early stages of the malady. The power of the "medicine" of the Wild Cherry Tree over the above class of complaints is well known, so great has been the good it has performed, and so great its positivity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Wild Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of no ordinary, but harmonizing qualities, which, while they combine to remedy whatever power to soothe, to heal, to relieve, and to dissolve, exist only in another preparation of the kind.

The experience of many years has attended the exhibition of this remedy in all cases of

Pulmonary Complaints

in different forms, from the cough of Common Cold to the confirmed consumption, and has given full proof in the cure, in the most of these cases, of its power to subdue the most inveterate of diseases.

Wistar's Balsam has been advertised to the "uttermost bounds of the earth," without any attempt on our part to rely on the wonderful results of our own experience.

READ THE TESTIMONY.

East Boston, Sept. 14, 1864.

Messrs. Sayer W. Fowle & Co.

Having been ill for some months past, I have been under the care of Dr. Jeffries, of this city, who has done all in his power to relieve me of a severe cough, usually found in connection with the disease of Whooping Cough with which I was afflicted. After a while after I had commenced taking your Balsam of Wild Cherry, I found the cough was much relieved, and after a few bottles more, I found myself entirely free from it. I have also taken a number of bottles of this valuable remedy occasionally, to have a cough, and have found it an excellent remedy for that complaint, as well as for colds, &c. Gentlemen, with me to be able to speak in the highest terms of praise of your Balsam of Wild Cherry, as I have found it to be the best remedy for coughs, colds, &c., that I have ever used, and can be sincerely recommended to all who may be afflicted with any of the above complaints.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES E. BOWEN.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of September, 1864.
JAMES P. THOMPSON, Ex. Justice of the Peace.

Boston, Nov. 1, 1864.

Messrs. Sayer W. Fowle & Co.

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with a severe cough, which has troubled me for a long time, and I have tried many remedies, but found no relief until I commenced taking your Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has entirely cured me. I have also given it to my children, and it has proved a most excellent remedy for them. I shall always recommend it to my friends.

Yours, &c.,
MRS. M. A. EVERITT.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry

IS PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & CO.,

18 Tremont street, Boston.

Sold by all Druggists. 5w50 Nov. 18

A. A. FRAZAR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Sole Agents in Boston for the sale of
ANDREW MILLER'S PATENT COMPANY'S
Yellow Metal Sheathing
AND
Superior Patent Sheathing Nails,
YELLOW METAL
BOLTS, SPIKES, SLATING NAILS AND SPIKES,
ALSO, SHEATHING COPPER,
COPPER
BOLTS, NAILS, RIVETED AND BOTTOMS,
INGOT COPPER,
CYLINDERS AND SHEET PLATES,
COPPER AND YELLOW METAL sheets, tilled sheets, tilled copper at short notice.
No. 4 Commercial street, Boston.

FAIRBANKS'S SCALES!
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED
FOR
ACCURACY, DURABILITY AND CONVENIENCE,
TO BE THE STANDARD!
For sale in every variety—by Hay, Coal, Railroad, Portable, Counter and Platform Scales. Beware of imitations and counterfeits. All
At their Warehouse,
116 ..... MILK STREET, ... 116
(corner of Batterymarch street.)
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.

SUN
Mutual Insurance Co.
INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
40 WALL STREET, ... NEW YORK.
Dividend Oct. 1864, 30 Per Cent.
The following statement of the affairs of this Company, on the
OCTOBER 29th, 1864,
is published in conformity with the requirements of the 10th Section of the Act of its Incorporation:
Premiums marine and inland unexpired on this date, 1865, $600,881 22
Premiums received during the year on risks marine, 1,000,000 00
Do. Inland Risks, 1,362,662 10
Total amount of Premiums, ... 3,963,543 32
Less return Premiums, ... 1,106,767 19
Net amount Premiums, ... $2,856,776 13
Interest received during the year, from all sources, 276,449 46
Total, ... $3,133,225 59
Expenses and Re-insurances, ... 1,145,751 61
Net Profits, ... $1,987,473 98
The ASSETS of the Company on the 29th Day of October, 1864, were as follows, viz:
United States Stocks, Loans on Stocks, Accrued Interest thereon, and Cash in Bank, ... $3,974,650 00
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned thereon, ... 231,721 61
Cash, ... 190,889 26
Bills Receivable, ... 1,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable for Marine and Inland Risks, ... 1,000,000 00
Total, ... $5,398,261 87
Deduct Liabilities, viz: Losses unadjusted and not due, ... $1,746,107 11
Losses adjusted and unpaid, ... 1,746,107 11
Total of interest to November 1st, 1864, ... 30,000 00
Re-insurance Premiums, ... 1,000,000 00
Total Liabilities, ... $3,776,107 11
Also, that a Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on their outstanding certificates of the Company, will be paid to the holders thereof, on and after the 1st day of January next.
And it is further ordered, that THE WHOLE OF THE SCRIP OF THE SAID CO. issued prior to the thirtieth day of October, 1864, be and the same is hereby declared to be cancelled and extinguished, and that the Company will pay to the holders thereof ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
ROBERT H. LAMONT, President.
EDWARD S. ANTHONY, Vice President.
JOHN H. WOOLEY, Secretary.
Applications for MARINE, WAR and INLAND INSURANCE will be received at the above agency.
HOVEY & FENNO,
No. 3 1-2 Merchants' Exchange.
oct 31—tu&th3m
State street, Boston.

Mutual Life Insurance.
THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Upon the Co-operative Plan, Chartered by the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1835.
Capital, all paid in, ... $1,000,000
Surplus, ... 2,500,000
Capitals combine $3,500,000, and its income is
$400,000 per annum, and is invested in the most careful manner, principally on bond and mortgage of unincumbered real estate in the vicinity of the principal cities.
The profits of the business are divided annually to the assured, and the fifth dividend, payable December 1st, 1864, will be the seventeenth time that any profit has been paid to assured in the Company's history.
Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and any information desired, will be furnished at the office of the Company, or of any of its agents.
Policies issued on all the approved plans.
THOMAS A. DEXTER, Chairman.
CHARLES F. CHOATE, Vice President.
CHARLES P. CURTIS, THOMAS A. DEXTER, CHARLES HOWARD, SUMNER FOSTER, JOHN C. GRAY, JOHN A. LOWELL, ROBERT H. LAMONT, EDWARD S. ANTHONY, BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Vice President.
JOSEPH H. WOODWORTH, Secretary.
F. W. NEWCOMB, M. D., Medical Examiner.
THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BOSTON.
$400,000,
Have succeeded in full, having quite twice that money paid to sufferers by the
Perils of the Sea,
and succeeded in paying all losses by fire, and in making a handsome dividend to stockholders.
Jan. 1, Commerce, Scituate. wtu1 ly1.25

RICHARD L. GAY,
No. 3 Cornhill, Boston,
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
LETTER COPYING AND SEAL PRESSES.
oct 24 6m

Account Books and Stationery.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
S. G. SIMPKINS & CO.,
110 State Street opposite Broad Street.
NEW STYLE WRITING PAPERS.
We are now receiving numerous Letter and Note Papers, Envelopes, Pocket Books, Portfolios, Wallets, Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Ivory Tablets, Fine Inks, Mucilage, &c., which we have given great thought and study to select, and which we offer at the lowest prices. Also, a full line of Blank Books, Memorandums, Pocket Books, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Catalogues to customers.
S. G. SIMPKINS & CO.,
110 State Street opposite Broad Street.

Umbrellas, Canes, &c.
THE subscribers would invite attention to their large and well selected stock of Umbrellas, Canes, Parasols, &c., which they offer at the lowest cash prices. Dealers will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Umbrellas, Canes, &c., repaired and made to order.
Whole store 6 Cornhill.

SCOTCH SAIL DUCK,
Of the following numbers, viz: 1 to 10 inclusive, from the manufactory of Messrs. Thomas Adam & Sons, Dundee, Scotland, for sale by
WM. H. GARDNER & CO.,
oct 29 3m 3 Commercial wharf.

GOLD ACCOUNT BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS, PAMPHLETS &c.
A full assortment will immediately be put into paper, with a variety of Ruling, Binding and Lettering.
oct 31 3m GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT.

G. FOSTER WILLIAMS,
NEGOTIATOR OF MORTGAGES:
PURCHASE, SALE AND LEASING OF REAL ESTATE,
18 State street, (Boston Bank Building).
Money for permanent investment.
Ref. Peleg Sprague, Wm. Endicott, Jr., Boston, Eq. Geo. Wilkins, Jr., Esq. James P. Sheffield, Esq. 3m oct 29

Having had many years experience in the Boston Real Estate Market, offers his services to the public in the above line. Refers to Real Estate of all kinds. 3m oct 29

Whiton, Brother & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND IMPORTERS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Commercial street, opposite East end Gardner Machine.
Offer for sale on favorable terms:
Anchors and chain cables, assorted sizes;
Cables—Tarred, Untarred and Chain Cable Tiers;
Hemp—Manila, Sisal and Italian;
Tarred Hemp—Russia and Bolt's Flax and Cotton;
Sail Twine—Flax and Cotton;
Oakum—Navy, Caulk and Manila;
Marline—Spun and Tarred Hemp, Wire and Marline;
Coir Rope—of Russia, Manila and American Hemp, all descriptions;
Canvas—Navy, Caulk and No. 1;
Sheathing Felt, Russia Duck, &c. oct 29 6m

3000 BOXES
ASSORTED SPICES,
FOR SUTLER'S USE.
THESE are put up in the neatest manner for packages to sea, and are warranted to keep for any climate.
H. B. NEWHALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Coffee, Spice and Cream Tartar,
36 South Market street, Boston.
mar 8 1865

PERRY'S DUNCAN OIL PALM for the Hair—as prepared by J. Bell Dunning and for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Depot, 36 Hanover street, Boston. 6m oct 29

THE GREATEST CHEMICAL DISCOVERY—Dr. Dunning's Hair Dye—Black or Brown—Produces instantly any shade desired. Depot, 36 Hanover street, Boston. 6m oct 29

FOR SALE.
A good second hand Steam Engine, 25 h. power, 6 inch stroke, 12 inch cylinder, with fly wheel, governor, &c., in complete order. Can be seen at work by applying to J. S. SMITH & CO., 18 State street. 3tos oct 29

A superior 4 inch stroke, 10 h. p. steam engine, in good order, and will be sold cheap. Also, a good second hand

SUN Mutual Insurance Co.

INSURANCE BUILDINGS,
49 WALL STREET, ... NEW YORK.

Dividend Oct. 1864, 30 per Cent.

The following statement of the affairs of this Company on
OCTOBER 29th, 1864,
is published in conformity with the requirements of the 20th Section of the Act of its Incorporation.

Premiums marine and inland, from Oct. 29th, 1863, to Oct. 29th, 1864 ..... $566,982 22
Premiums marine and inland, on the same to Oct. 29th, 1864 ..... 1,069,945 00
By Marine Risks $1,869,945 00
By Fire Risks 700,000 00 2,569,927 22

Total amount of Premiums $3,636,909 44
Amount of unpaid Premiums, during the year 67,482 22
Amount of Premiums terminated 225,444 39

Net amount Premiums $3,469,464 83
Losses during the year 1,739,988 16

Marine and War Risks $1,739,988 16
Fire Risks 1,739,988 16
Interest 1,739,988 16
Expenses and Re-insurances 1,739,988 16

Total 1,739,988 16

THE ASSETS of the Company on the 29th day of October, 1864, were as follows, viz:
United States Stocks, Loans and Bonds, Accrued Interest thereon $1,739,988 16
Bonds and Mortgages, being first liens on Real Estate 1,739,988 16
Cash 1,739,988 16
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable 1,739,988 16
Scrip of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies 1,739,988 16

Total $1,739,988 16

A DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums for the year ending on the 29th October, 1864, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Tuesday in November next.

A DIVIDEND ordered, that THE WHOLE OF THE SCRIP of this Company be called in and paid, at the Office of the Company, on and after the first Tuesday in November next, to the holders thereof, to whom interest will cease after that date.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Company's Building, 31 and 33 Court street, Boston.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, 1835. Capital, $1,000,000. Assets, $2,500,000.
Applies capitalize $2,500,000, and furnishing for insurance on the most favorable terms. Its Assets are all safely invested, and are kept entirely distinct from the private property of the Stockholders. The greatest discrimination and care are exercised in the selection of risks, and the business has been conducted with such success that during the last twenty-five years, from Dec. 1, 1839, until its cash of business, Dec. 1, 1864, the Company has paid to the representatives of deceased members the sum of $1,000,000.
Forms of application and pamphlets of the company, containing the principles upon which its business is conducted, will be furnished by mail or otherwise on application.
DIRECTORS.—Thomas Dana, Jr., Charles F. Choate, Thomas A. Deblois, Charles Hudson, Samuel Hooper, Jr., Samuel Lawrence, Nathaniel Wright, Benjamin F. Stevens, Vice President.
JOSEPH M. WIGHT, President.
F. W. Dunbar, Secretary. Boston, Dec. 1, 1864.

THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF BOSTON.
CAPITAL, ... $400,000,
Is now prepared to take risks on Factories, Stores, Dwelling Houses, and other property, against the Perils of the Sea, not exceeding $150,000 on any one risk.
JAMES CAMPBELL, President.
Jas. J. Gardiner, Secretary. 90 State street.

NICHOLS & LEAVY,
Manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
No. 3 Bulfinch street, ... Boston.

Account Books and Stationery,
LETTER COPYING AND SEAL PRESSES.
Manufactured and for sale by
S. G. SIMPKINS & CO.,
110 State Street opposite Broad Stock.
NEW LETTER WRITING PAPERS.—We are now furnishing many new Letter and Note Papers, which we have had made to our order, and which we think will please the fancy. The essential points are durability, thickness, and smooth finish. Our Envelopes are of the best manufacture, and are cut to fit the papers. Our Ruled Papers are of the best quality, and are ruled to any pattern. Lettings in copper-plate, German text, and Old English.

Umbrellas, Canes, &c.
THE subscribers would invite attention to their large and well selected stock of Gold and Silver Mounted Canes, Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, Pocket Knives, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books, &c. Also a choice stock of Silk Umbrellas, Whalebone Canes, &c., selected with great care.
WILLIAM WHITE & SON, 121 Washington street.

SCOTCH SAIL DUCK.
Of various numbers, for sale by
GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT.

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS,
NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, &c.,
Are bought and sold immediately by the pair, paper, or lb. Apply at 3 Water street, Boston.
GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT.

G. FOSTER WILLIAMS,
NEGOTIATOR OF MORTGAGES;
PURCHASE, SALE AND LEASING OF REAL ESTATE,
18 Exchange street, (Boston Board Building).

Gen. Pub. Springer, ... Richardson, Esq.
Hon. Wm. Gray, ... Boston.
Hon. Wm. Gray, ... James P. Thorndike, Esq.
Having had many years' experience in the large amount of Real Estate, I offer my services, when requested, to negotiate on Real Estate of all kinds. 9

Whiton, Brother & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS AND IMPORTERS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Commercial street, opposite East end Quincy Market.
Offer for sale on favorable terms:
Anchors—Iron and wood stocks, assorted sizes.
Cables—Proved, stocked and close link, all sizes.
Chain—Proved and unproved, all sizes.
Spikes—Boat and ferry, Flat and Clinch.
Oakum—Navy, extra and No 1.
Oils—Sperm, whale and lard.
Tallow—Rough and rendered.
Bunting—Assorted colors, stripe and narrow.
Oil cloths—Of Roods, Kendall and American Mfrgs, all descriptions.
Canvas—Navy, extra and No 1.
Duck—Navy, extra and No 1. 9

7000 BOXES
ASSORTED SPICES,
FOR BUTLER'S USE.
THESE just up in the market manner, or package—in a box, ground and packed with great care for shipping.
H. B. NEWHALL,
—MANUFACTURER OF—
Coffee, Spice and Cream Tartar,
36 Richmond street, Boston.
mar8 tf

PERRY'S PATENT RIVETED BALL for the Hot Air Apparatus, as a Fuel Damper and Re-heater. Has been in use for the last two years in the U. S. Mint, Phila. Also in the Boston Mint. For sale by the manufacturer, N. B. PERRY, 9 Sudbury street, Boston.

THE GREATEST CHEMICAL DISCOVERY of the age. Prof. O. PHELPS BROWN'S Vegetable Chemical Compound for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. This wonderful discovery is now offered to the public, and all who have used it pronounce it the most valuable preparation ever discovered. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines. Depot, 5 Tremont Row, Boston.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY will keep the hair from falling, remove dandruff effectually and cause the hair to grow on bald heads. Sold throughout the U. S. and Canadas. Manufactured only by D. M. SPALDING, Brattleboro, Vt. Sold in Boston by EDWARD H. SKINNER, Druggist, 13 Tremont street.

MORANDS' "ANTIDOTES" AND "IMPROVED" PILLS. Sold by all druggists. Depot 10 Dock square. Boston. JOHN BURR & CO., 28 Franklin street.

K. H. CLOTH.—An invoice of superior quality just received and for sale by the manufacturers, HOWARD & SUPPAR, 12 and 14 Doane street.

A FEW CASES of Fine Sugar cured Hams for sale by GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, 3 Water street.

A FEW TONS OF ROLLED OATS for sale by GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, 3 Water street.

CAUSTIC SODA.—50 casks Granite Soda, best quality, for sale by GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, 3 Water st.

PEARLASH AND NUTMEGS.—For sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

HIDES, some high Patagonia Hides, for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—10,000 lbs. prime quality for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

LIVERPOOL SALT.—Liverpool Salt in bulk and bags, for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

25 REIS EMERY'S ELAINE OIL, Boston, for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

CHEMICAL MUSTARD.—Chemical Mustard, Prepared Cayenne, Spices, &c., for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

ZZ OIL.—Boston Z. Z. Oil, for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S PLASTER.—For sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

COLGATE'S SOAP.—A supply always in store and for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

CASTILE SOAP.—Castile Soap, Olive and White Windsor, for sale by WM. F. WELD & CO., 50 Central wharf.

DUNSTABLE ROMAN AND PORTLAND CEMENT.—Cement for sale at the Manufactory, Dunstable, and at wholesale by CHARLES SMITH & SON, 67 Central wharf.

LARD OIL.—20 bbls No. 2 Lard Oil, in store and for sale by GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, 3 Water street.

BRANDYWINE FLOUR.—Now landing from the Brandywine Mills, the well known Brandywine Flour, for sale by GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, 3 Water street.

COTTON.—Sea Island, Upland and Gulf, for sale by GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, 3 Water street.

PORTLAND SUGARS.—The various grades of Portland Sugars, for sale by GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, 3 Water street.

BLASTING POWDER.—Various kinds constantly on hand and for sale by CHARLES SMITH & SON, 67 Central wharf.

LARD OIL.—Boston Lard Oil, for sale by GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, 3 Water street.

LARD OIL.—Extra No. 1 Lard Oil, in store and